

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO PAT VEZINA

• Mr. BEGICH. Madam President, today I wish to recognize a milestone for my constituent Pat Vezina. On Friday, December 4, 2009, Pat will mark the 50th anniversary of her arrival in the State of Alaska. Alaska became a State in January 1959 and Pat made it her home less than a year later, one of thousands of people who have built our State over the last half century.

Pat was born in Wallsend, Northumberland, England, on June 4, 1931, to Clement and Constance Boothroyd. She grew up in Jesmond, Northumberland, and was evacuated for a short time during World War II before returning home to live with her parents for the duration of the war. After attending nursing school in Leeds, England, she emigrated to Canada and then to Alaska.

Pat worked as a registered nurse in the labor and delivery department at Providence Hospital, one of Alaska's finest institutions. She began her Alaska nursing career at "Old Providence" hospital where hundreds of new Alaskans, including me, were born. After marrying and having two children of her own, she returned to nursing at "New Providence" where she worked for 30 years before her retirement in 1996.

Pat has an abiding love for the beauty of Alaska. She enjoys walking on the beaches of Homer, buying summer flowers for her garden in the greenhouses of the Matanuska Valley, picking berries at Sheep Mountain Lodge, and an afternoon with a friend at Summit Lake Lodge. She is loved by her children Karen and John and by the close friends she has made over the last 50 years.

Madam President and colleagues, please join me in honoring and recognizing Pat Vezina on the 50th anniversary of her arrival in Alaska. •

RECOGNIZING THE 169TH FIGHTER WING

• Mr. DEMINT. Madam President, Senator GRAHAM joins me today to congratulate the men and women of the 169th Fighter Wing stationed at McEntire Joint National Guard Base, SC, for their outstanding service in defending our Nation and for their great achievements at the 2009 Falcon Air Meet.

It has been 8 years since the attacks of 9/11 and the record of continuous operations for the 169th is an inspiration to us all. Shortly after the attacks, McEntire personnel deployed to Southwest Asia, directly participating in combat operations in support of Operation ENDURING FREEDOM, pounding al-Qaida and Taliban insurgents. Later,

the 169th FW mobilized and deployed as part of what became Operation IRAQI FREEDOM. The Swamp Foxes flew more than 400 combat missions, performing the Suppression of Enemy Air Defenses mission and flying numerous precision bombing missions over Iraq.

However, when the 169th isn't defending freedom, they are winning awards and bringing home trophies. We are especially proud of the 169th's accomplishments at the 2009 Falcon Air Meet, a multinational F-16 competition. The Swamp Foxes represented the United States against other Nation's fighter crews. They finished first in four of five competition categories, earning the Large Force Employment Trophy, Scramble Launch and Intercept Competition, Weapons Load Competition, Top Overall Maintenance Award, and was recognized with the Top Overall Competition Award. These are impressive achievements that bring great credit upon the 169th.

On behalf of the people of the State of South Carolina and our great country, Senator GRAHAM and I want to salute the outstanding work of the 169th.

We are amazed by their stories, and humbled by the immense burdens they have shouldered. Their dedication, and their families' sacrifices are an inspiration, and our country owes them a debt of gratitude for their patriotic service. •

REMEMBERING MALCOLM SHERMAN

• Ms. MIKULSKI. Madam President, I wish to pay to tribute the life and legacy of Malcolm Sherman.

Malcolm Sherman was part of that extraordinary generation that fought for America during World War II, and then fought for what America stands for during the rest of his life.

He joined the Marines after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor and served during the Guadalcanal campaign. When he returned home, he built a family with his beloved wife Mimi, and he built a career in real estate.

He truly lived his life according to the Jewish principle of "tikkun olam"—the repair of the world through the pursuit of social justice. He worked for peace and civil rights throughout his life. He also was a leader in the effort to ending segregation and discrimination in housing. Perhaps his greatest legacies are his children and grandchildren, who live by his principles of service.

I ask that an obituary of Mr. Sherman written by Frederick Rasmussen of the Baltimore Sun be printed in the RECORD.

The information follows.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Baltimore Sun, Nov. 21, 2009]

MALCOLM SHERMAN: FORMER ROUSE CO. EXECUTIVE BATTLED BLOCKBUSTING IN BALTIMORE NEIGHBORHOODS IN THE 1950S AND 1960S

(By Frederick N. Rasmussen)

Malcolm "Mal" Sherman, a former Rouse Co. executive and real estate agent who bat-

tled blockbusting and worked tirelessly for integrated neighborhoods during the 1950s and 1960s, died Thursday of pneumonia at the Broadmead retirement community in Cockeysville. He was 87.

Mr. Sherman was born in Philadelphia and spent his early years there. After the death of his father in 1927, he was sent abroad to a boarding school in Lausanne, Switzerland, where he lived until returning to New York City in 1932.

After graduating from Horace Mann School in New York City, Mr. Sherman attended the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

He dropped out of college and enlisted in the Marine Corps two days after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

Mr. Sherman was wounded while serving as a master sergeant during the Guadalcanal campaign and was honorably discharged at war's end.

He was a founder of the United Nations Veterans League, which worked for world peace.

After the war, Mr. Sherman and his wife, the former Miriam "Mimi" Heller, whom he married in 1943, moved to San Francisco, where he was a salesman for Paul Masson Wines.

In 1949, Mr. Sherman moved to Baltimore to be closer to his wife's family. He earned his real estate license and established Mal Sherman Inc. Realtors. His staff consisted of 18 men and 18 women, at a time when there were few women in the business.

"I always had an interest in houses and land," Mr. Sherman said in a 1999 interview with the Maryland Realtor. "I thought I could help people make a decision. I wanted to help families find a better quality of life. It was a way for me to combine business and social work all in one."

In the early days, Mr. Sherman confronted anti-Semitism and segregated neighborhoods.

"As a Jewish real estate broker, I was not allowed to show property east of Falls Road," he recalled in the interview.

In 1953, when Mr. Sherman tried to stabilize a neighborhood that was undergoing blockbusting, he appealed to white residents to stay.

They rebuffed his plea and refused to do business with him because of his integrationist views.

Even after the Supreme Court's Brown v. Board of Education decision in 1954 that declared "separate but equal" unconstitutional, discrimination in real estate continued.

In 1960, Mr. Sherman decided it was time to hire African-American real estate agents and brought Lee Martin, a Morgan State graduate, into his company.

While working for Baltimore Neighborhoods Inc. in the early 1960s, Mr. Sherman began to push fair-housing issues and in a news conference said he would sell to anyone "regardless of race, creed, or color."

When baseball great Frank Robinson came to Baltimore to play for the Orioles in 1966, he instructed Mr. Sherman to find a home for him and his family in a white neighborhood.

"He didn't want to be segregated," Mr. Sherman recalled in an interview. After persuading the white neighbors to accept Mr. Robinson, Mr. Sherman was still attacked by a local builder for "breaking the block."

President John F. Kennedy appointed him to the Equal Opportunity for Housing in America Committee.

Mrs. Sherman, who died in 2005, joined her husband in his quest for open housing and civil rights.

"All that black people wanted was the right to buy or rent anyplace, regardless of race, creed or color, and once given that